The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Men are most apt to believe what they least understand.—Pliny.

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REACTION AND REVOLUTION AGAIN JOIN HANDS

Citizens who are following the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's probe of the coal strike understand why union-smashing employers are friendly with revolutionists.

One clergyman told the Senators that coal and iron police club strikers who peaceably walk in small groups along the highways while revolutionists, who preach mob picketing and class hate, are unmolested.

These revolutionists serve the coal owners. They would destroy the strikers' morale by denouncing union officials and urge mob picketing that would be an excuse for coal and iron police to shoot and club.

Reaction understands revolutionists, whose value lies in the turmoil they create. Advocates of mob paradings, together with spies and undercover men who "plant" dynamite bombs, turn public opinion against the strikers, who are blamed for these outrages.

Revolutionists and spies condemn employers and talk wildly against government, but those who "are in on the know" are well aware that these tactics are necessary to inflame strikers.

The scheme was successfully worked in the recent coal strike in southern Colorado where it was openly charged that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company imported I. W. W.'s when workers discussed trade unionism.

The I. W. W.'s called a strike, troops were rushed to the scene, disorders resulted and the strikers were driven back to work.

Organized workers who are not swept off their feet by "red" orators know how reaction and revolution are attracted in times of industrial unrest.

Both hate the union. One is an open foe; the other is crafty and professes friendship. The two extremes have a single purpose—to destroy the workers' organization.

The affinity between revolution and union-smashing reaction was shown by the president of the anti-union Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, who assured the Senate committee that "the I. W. W. is not a menace to our industry."

This "practical business man," who violated his pledge with the union, has contrary views on the United Mine Workers.

No observing man will say that this coal owner, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company or other union-smashing employers, do not understand revolutionists and their purpose.

Business Men Would Split Labor; Anti-Union Coal Owners Pay Bill

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24.—T. P. Gaylor, president of the local Chamber of Commerce, admits that his organization received $18,926 from the contract-breaking Pittsburgh Coal Company to pay salary and expenses of E. S. McCullough, "special industrial aid," who attempted to lure coal miners from the United Mine Workers.

The business men evolved a foxy scheme to break the coal strike. They planned to have miners in this district withdraw from their international and then sign a "satisfactory" agreement with the coal owners.

When the scheme collapsed, McCullough's usefulness was destroyed and he was discharged by the men who now blame him for their failure. Business men refused to pay the expenses of the "special industrial aid" and the Pittsburgh Coal Company rescued the Chamber of Commerce from "a very embarrassing situation."

"McCullough was employed to assist the miners in forming a district union, but his failure destroyed all confidence in him, both on the part of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the operators," said President Gaylor, in a public statement.

"As a result no one felt like making any contributions and Mr. McCullough's services were discontinued. This situation left the committee in an embarrassing situation as it had not sufficient funds with which to meet its obligations to Mr. McCullough. The Pittsburgh Coal Company thereupon liquidated the indebtedness in order to protect the chamber from a very embarassing situation, the payments being advanced from time to time as required."

BOULDER DAM FAVORED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Washington, March 24.—A House committee has made a favorable report on the Boulder Dam project. The dam will be 550 feet in height at Boulder, or Black Canyon, where the Colorado River forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. There will be impounded 26,000,000 acre-feet of water. The estimated cost of the dam is $41,500,00 The dam is intended primarily to hold the flood waters until they can be released at a rate which the river channel can accommodate with safety.

The fight on the bill is waged by the power trust which insists on controlling water power, that will be a by-product of the dam. Advocates of the measure, known as the Swing bill in the House and the Johnson bill in the Senate, would have the government use the water power to develop and distribute electricity.

JAPS DON'T INTERMARRY EVEN WHEN LAW PERMITS

San Francisco, March 24.—Board of Health statistics of the Territory of Hawaii refute the Japanese claim that United States laws are unfair because they forbid intermarriage between whites and Asiatics. In Hawaii there is no such law.

The Hawaiian Board of Health reports that out of 810 Japanese married during the year ended June 30, 1927, only 41 married non-Japanese, while out of 798 Japanese men, only 29 married other nationalities.

"Comment on these figures seems unnecessary," says Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the Seamen's Journal.

"Why do not the Japanese take advantage of the glorious opportunity offered in Hawaii? Will the anti-exclusion melting pot champions please explain?"

CENSORSHIP MENACE STEALTHILY GAINS

New York, March 24.—Censorship, regarded by the framers of the Constitution as an engine of tyranny, is making rapid progress in this country through extensions of the police power, James N. Rosenberg, lawyer, told members of the Bar Association.

If the courts follow their present tendency to magnify police powers and narrow the meaning of free press and free speech, the Constitution, the speaker said, will be gradually interpreted away until full censorship is held to be permissible in the United States.

Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that film dramas were the first to be censored. This principle was then extended to news and educational films and a bill is now pending in Congress to subject all magazines to censorship.

CHECKING OIL OUTPUT

Austin, Texas, March 24.—More than 100 oil operators conferred with State officials in this city on methods to reduce the oil output. The call was issued by the State Railroad Commission, on request of Governor Moody. The commission was authorized to appoint an oil umpire to work with operators in certain sections of the State.

CAR LINE IGNORES CITIZENS' RIGHTS

New York, March 24.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has ignored Mayor Walker's plea that the policy of discharging members of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union be abandoned.

Employes are compelled to join a company "union" that operates with officials of the corporation in driving out every worker suspected of Amalgamated sentiment.

The New York World expresses the opinion that the trouble is too deep-seated to be changed by letter writing.

"The people of New York will lend a friendly ear when the mayor cries 'Peace! Peace!' but there can be no real peace until the issue is settled and settled right," says this newspaper.

"So long as the Interborough persists in its reactionary labor policy ust so long may we expect these intermittent disputes, with the threatened interruption of rapid-transit service. By denying its workers the right to organize in their own way the Interborough denies them the full right of collective bargaining."

The Interborough is an operating company that has leased subways built by the city The 5-cent fare contract is objectionable to the company, but state courts enjoined it from raising fares to 7 cents. The company carried the case to the federal courts which have set aside the order.

VAST PENSION SCHEME EFFECTIVE IN FRANCE

New York, March 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies has established the world's largest insurance that affects one-half of the population of that country, according to Associated Press cables.

The measure, which the Senate has also adopted, and which has been in Parliament seven years, makes obligatory the collection of 10 per cent of wages and salaries, half from the workers and half from the employers, totalling $200,000,000 annually.

From this death and disability benefits, old age pensions and general medical services will be paid. The law will be gradually made effective and will operate fully when the reserve reaches $4,000,000,000.

The plan, it is admitted, must be revised from time to time to meet objections, particularly from the farmers.

LIVING-COST FIGURES SHOULD BE REVISED

Washington, March 24.—The cost-of-living figures, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and used by industrial firms should be revised, declares the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the bureau.

"Since the budget survey on which the bureau's data was made—1916—the distribution of expenditures for the various items has changed and new commodities are being bought which the old budget does not include," says the Review.

"It would appear that since the data are of such practical value, a new study showing the actual present-day expenditure is necessary."

OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN MAKES GAINS IN CANADA

Regina, Saskatchewan, March 24.—The legislature of this province has passed the old-age pension bill, which automatically becomes a law.

The Dominion government pays one-half the cost. It is optional with provinces to accept the measure. The law is in operation in British Columbia and the Yukon council recently passed legislation which will enable it to be put into effect. The Manitoba legislature is considering an old-age pension bill, while conservative elements in the province of Ontario are attempting to delay enactment of a similar measure.

PLUMBERS SHORTEN WEEK

Santa Barbara, Calif., March 24.—The Plumbers' Union adopted the five-day work week.

WORD JUGGLERS IN CLOVER

Words and generalizations are juggled in wild abandon by opponents of the Shipstead anti-injunction bill.

Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney for the League for Industrial Rights, formerly the Anti-Boycott Association, is in the front rank of these sleight-of-hand performers.

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Merritt said:

> "If I own a factory and can't reach it because it is surrounded by pickets armed with machine guns, what value is my property?
>
> "Congress can not define property, life or liberty. Congress can not say any one above 60 is not entitled to life."

This is how anti-unionists scramble up property rights and human rights.

If a factory owner is denied access to his property by "pickets armed with machine guns," does not Mr. Merritt know that this challenge to the state would—and should—be quickly met by the police and, if necessary, by every other power at the command of society?

The inference that Congress can not define property because it has not the power to take life after a certain age needs no comment. It is typical anti-union "logic."

HOT RETORT FOR REDS WHO HECKLE UNIONIST

Birmingham, England, March 24.—Jack Jones, aggressive trade unionist and Labor Party member of the House of Commons, roughly handled a group of Communists at a workers' mass meeting in this city.

Jones denounced Moscow's interference with British workers' affairs and one of the "reds" cried:

"So that is your international solidarity."

"You represent international silly-darity," declared Jones. "Oh, yes, there you are—the whole half dozen of you," continued the unionist. "You are the people who are going to revolutionize the world and you don't know how to behave at a public meeting."

Jones defended the "peace-in-industry" conversations now on between employers and employed, and which is opposed by the "reds."

"I have no objection to executives of the trade union movement meeting employers in conference. I would meet Old Nick and then report back to my organization. I may as well meet the old gentleman himself as meet his relatives in the House of Commons."

"I have never met an unkilled laborer in industry," said Jones. "The most likely lot of unskilled laborers I ever met was in the House of Lords.

"One worker in every ten dies before he is 70; but if a bishop dies before he reaches that age it is regarded as a case of infant mortality."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES URGE WAGE INCREASE

Washington, March 24.—More than 2,000 federal employes in this city attended a hearing on the Welch bill which would raise their salaries $300 a year.

The measure affects approximately 120,000 federal employes in the District of Columbia and throughout the field service, except those in the postal service and skilled tradesmen in the navy yard.

Luther Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes, told the committee that wages of government employes are not in line with private employment. Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, said the purchasing power of government employes has steadily declined.

Congressman Welch of California, author of the bill, urged its approval, as did other Congressmen and Senators.

"RED" LETTER PROBE REFUSED BY BRITISH

London, England, March 24.—The government has refused the Labor Party's demand for a new probe into the historic "Zinovieff letter," alleged to be written from Russia to Ramsey MacDonald on the eve of the 1924 elections. The letter advised MacDonald how to carry on the revolution for Communism and was the principal factor in ousting the Labor Party from its nine-months' control of the government.

The workers insist that the letter is a forgery and have demanded a thorough investigation.

STORE CLERKS' LOW WAGE

Denver, March 24.—Milton M. Schayer of the Chamber of Commerce unwittingly made a plea for trade unionism among retail clerks in this city when he said their annual average wage is $1,265. The figures include salaries of managers and department heads.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Toronto, Canada, March 24.—A weekly increase of $4 for day work and $4.50 for night work the next three years has been secured by local newspaper printers. Rates the first year will be advanced $2 a week, or to $45.50 for day work and $48 for night work.

COAL MINERS' ALERT TO ANTI-STRIKE LAW

Washington, March 24.—"You will not slip an anti-strike joker into any proposal that is intended to stabilize the coal mine industry."

Coal miners, headed by John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers, have taken this stand before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's investigation of the coal strike.

The anti-strike hints have come from coal owners.

"We want affirmative legislation," President Lewis told the Senators. "I say in all sincerity we are willing and anxious to get together and consider the economic and the human phases of the whole industry. We are willing to throw the whole matter into a conference if we can help this committee and each other. But we are not willing to give up our inherited and inalienable right to quit work, if necessary."

Senator Wheeler declared that coal owners attending such a conference would have to understand that he would not agree to any legislation unless they were willing to concede to miners the right of collective bargaining.

John H. Jones, president of the anti-union Bertha Consumers' Company, told the Senators that the coal owners are "sore" on President Lewis, though "deep down in their hearts they respect him."

"SOLID" BUSINESS MEN REJECT WAGE AWARD

San Francisco, March 24.—Railroads entering this city lost their fight in Federal Judge St. Sure's court to annul an arbitration award in favor of several hundred ferryboat employes. The men were granted an eight-hour day and a $10 monthly increase.

After the managers agreed to arbitration, they refused to accept the decision, but Judge St. Sure said they must accept. The managers have appealed to the Federal Circuit Court.

CARPENTERS ADVANCE

Peoria, Ill., March 24.—The Carpenters' Union raised wages 2½ cents an hour, or to $1.15. Rev. W. E. Shaw, of the Methodist Church, was umpire in the arbitration proceedings.

RELIEF FOR WORKERS IS HIGH WAGE SYSTEM

Washington, March 24.—The weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference calls attention to the program of bishops of this church, which declares that high wages is "the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments."

"It is rarely denied that unemployment is a part of the system of highly productive industry and of low wages, salaries and low income generally for the masses of the people," says the Bulletin. "Every industry turns out an enormous amount of goods. Those who can buy the goods cannot use them. Those who can use them cannot buy them.

"It is the general productivity of the country as a whole and the general inability of people to buy the products of industry generally which causes unemployment. One industry may be mortally sick; medicine may revive it. But it is still an invalid if other industries are sick.

"Building projects and construction work by private corporations are being undertaken to bolster the market for goods and to provide work for men, but these are only palliatives.

"Unemployment is so grave a challenge to the system that few wish to directly meet the challenge."

IGLESIAS RETURNS FROM LATIN-AMERICA

Washington, March 24.—Santiago Iglesias, secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor, has returned from Havana where he served as an observer of the Pan-American conference for President Green. He investigated organized labor conditions in Havana and the island of Cuba, meeting with trade union officials, conferring with President Machado and ministers of his cabinet on labor matters. He also discussed labor conditions with representatives of Latin American countries.

Mr. Iglesias then went to Mexico where he conferred with President Calles and Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor Morones, General Obregon and officials of the Mexican Confederation of Labor regarding social, economic and political conditions in that country.

Mr. Iglesias will make no comment on his visit until he reports to President Green. He will then leave for Porto Rico to attend the Legislature of Porto Rico of which he is a Senator, and the economic, political and labor conventions that will be held in the island next month.

NEW YORK TENANTS ASK RENT LAWS HELD

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—New York City tenants staged a stormy public hearing in the Senate chamber on the proposed repeal of all emergency rent laws.

Speakers threatened political death to their opponents and predicted that 700,000 people would be evicted to walk the streets on June 1 if this legislation is repealed.

Landlords demanded that the "law of supply and demand" be permitted to function. The landlords also oppose laws that are intended to modernize tenements and cheapen rents. This was sneeringly referred to as "theory."

BUILDERS SIGN PEACE PACT

Portland, Ore., March 24.—The Building Trades Council and employers have signed a three-year agreement, retroactive to the first of this year. The union shop is recognized and arbitration methods provided. The contract calls for the encouragement of rotation of work in slack periods so far as is practical.

LESS RAIL WORKERS

Washington, March 24.—The total number of railway workers the middle of December last were 113,526 or 6.4 per cent less than the corresponding month in 1926, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The total compensation shows a decrease of $17,421,346, or 6.9 per cent.

"Clean Up Unsightly Conditions; Keep Our Police In Background"

Washington, March 24.—Testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Harry Brundidge, St. Louis Star correspondent, who spent three weeks in the strike area, produced this self-explanatory letter, signed by the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Company:

> **"To All Mine Superintendents: The U. S. Investigating Committee is now visiting the Pittsburgh district. Clean up all unsightly conditions. Keep our police in the background. Avoid all arrests. Instruct our men to keep out of trouble. If the committee desires to question any of our employes see to it that you present mem you can trust and who can be depended upon to give the right kind of answers. If you are examined by the committee do not answer any questions you think might be harmful to our interests. The company will protect you. The company has mailed a spirited letter to each individual employe. If you know of any unsatisfactory condition in company camps or barracks see that it is eliminated at once.**
>
> **PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY."**

The company's attorney sought to determine where the newspaper man secured the letter. Mr. Brundidge refused to answer unless on request of the committee. He pledged his honor that the letter came from a company employe. The Senators did not press him for the name.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company was the first to break the Jacksonville agreement. It took this action in August, 1925. The president of this company and other coal owners attempted to induce Senators not to have officers of the United Mine Workers accompany them when visiting the strike area. The above letter to mine superintendents indicates why this action was taken.

MUSCLE SHOALS SAVED FOR PEOPLE; SENATOR NORRIS WINS LONG FIGHT

Washington, March 24.—Senator Norris won one of the greatest single-handed victories in recent legislative history of this country when the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 25, declared in favor of government operation of Muscle Shoals.

The Secretary of War is empowered to supply electricity to any state, county, municipality "or other organization." Current shall be equitably distributed among the states within transmission distance of Muscle Shoals.

The Secretary of Agriculture is voted an appropriation of $10,000,000 to experiment in the production of nitrate from the air and to sell fertilizer to farmers. He is authorized to "construct, maintain and operate experimental or production plants anywhere in the United States for the manufacture and distribution of fertilizer or any of the ingredients comprising fertilizer." Farmers and farm organizations may contract for this fertilizer or ingredients.

The bill goes to the House where the power trust will use every effort to defeat the measure or have it buried in committee. The Senate's action will encourage friends of pending Boulder Dam legislation and other citizens who insist that the government control the nation's water power.

Senator Norris led the long fight for Muscle Shoals. He equipped himself with a complete knowledge of this case and silenced opposition by exposing the power trust's plea for farm support on the ground that it would furnish cheap fertilizer. He proved that the modern method of taking nitrate—the foundation for fertilizer—out of the air makes the trust's nitrate plan obsolete and uneconomic.

Senator Norris' opponents appreciated his tireless attention that brought victory to his cause. Senator Harrison, who voted against the bill, said on the floor of the Senate, just before the final vote was taken:

"This should be a very happy day for the Senator from Nebraska and I congratulate him upon his achievement."

Opponents claimed the bill "will put the government in business," but the alert Norris replied that every attempt to secure a satisfactory lease from private interests failed and that opponents have no plan except to present Muscle Shoals to the Alabama Power Company, or one of its "paper" affiliates.

"If this resolution puts the government in business," said Mr. Norris, "it is because the Senate itself and the Congress departed from that rule when the original act was passed providing for the development of Muscle Shoals."

COAL STRIKE COSTLY

Denver, March 24.—It will cost this state more than $200,000 for state militia and police during the recent coal strike that was handled by the I. W. W.

MINERS CLUBBED OFF HIGHWAY; COMMUNISTS ARE BOSSES' PETS

Washington, March 24.—Coal mine strikers are peaceable, but the coal and iron police break up small groups of people on the highways, Rev. Charles Fehrenbach, pastor of a Catholic church at Boughton, Pa., told the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that is investigating the coal strike. The witness said he heard officers of the United Mine Workers preach the policy of no violence.

The crowded union barracks will prove a menace to health when warm weather arrives, said the clergyman. He declared families are in great want.

Harry Brundidge, St. Louis Star correspondent, produced miners' vouchers showing how their earnings are checked against their purchases at the stores of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation. He produced brass checks that were used as scrip in the strikebreakers' camps and $7 which was obtained, he said, at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation store at Horning No. 4 for $10 checked off wages. He said at least 50 men had told him that was the regular practice.

At various camps of the strikebreakers, Mr. Brundidge said, he was able to purchase corn whiskey in company houses. He described visits to company houses where whites and negroes mixed indiscriminately.

The witness declared that in most cases the immoral conditions he described are prevalent within a stone's throw of the coal and iron police headquarters. He said "they couldn't help but know."

At the Coverdale camp of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, Mr. Brundidge declared strikebreakers are virtually prisoners who can not leave without passes from the coal and iron police. He said that when these are asked for, "the miner usually gets a punch in the jaw."

LABOR STUDY BEGUN BY CIVIC FEDERATION

New York, March 24.—An industrial commission organized by the National Civic Federation has selected a subcommittee to prepare plans and to gather facts relating to labor disputes, trusts and other relations between capitalists and wage earners.

The commission and the subcommittee is composed of employers and employed. Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice president and acting president of the National Civic Federation, is chairman of the subcommittee.

These questions are submitted for inquiry:

"Should the Sherman anti-trust act, the Clayton and similar laws be repealed, amended or left intact?

"Should the courts be prohibited from issuing against the unions injunctions which have upset what labor believes to be its constitutional rights?

"Assuming that the employer has a right to refuse to employ a man because he belongs to a trade union, can this apply with equal force to his belonging to a certain church or lodge? And should such employment contracts be protected by law or are they contrary to public policy?

"Assuming that the employer has the legal right to organize a company union, is there any practical method whereby the trade union may cope with that new and powerful opponent?"

POSTAL SALARY BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE

Washington, March 24.—The House Post Office Committee has made a favorable report on the Sproul bill that increases postal employes' wages for night work.

A 10 per cent advance will be paid for services between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. The bill is urged by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association.

12 HOURS FOR OIL LABOR

Long Beach, Cal., March 24.—The International Association of Oil Fields, Gas Well and Refinery Workers calls on these employes to organize and abolish the 12-hour work day in the mid-continent fields.

The oil industry is in a panicky condition because of overproduction and oil producers in many sections are voluntarily curbing output.

The workers, however, are compelled to labor 12 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

FIRE FIGHTERS UNITE

Washington, March 24.—The International Association of Fire Fighters has issued charters to Albany and Syracuse, N. Y.

"Our association has organized 12 locals since the first of the year," said George Richardson, secretary-treasurer of the international. "Our New York City local, with a membership of 4,800, is urging a salary bill of $3,000 annually for first-grade firemen. The measure has been favorably reported by a committee in the New York State Legislature."

POPULAR ELECTIONS ENDED BY MUSSOLINI

Rome, Italy, March 24.—Former Premier Giolitti was the one member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who dared to protest against Mussolini's destruction of the last vestige of popular government in this country by abolishing popular elections.

When the measure was before the deputies, Signor Giolitti, who is 86 years of age, said::

"The proposed formation of a new Chamber of Deputies can not be considered national representation. All right to choice, when only one list can be submitted to the voters, is, in actual fact, suppressed."

An enthusiastic Fascist deputy arose to defend this autocracy, but he slumped into his seat when Mussolini signaled him to be quiet. The dictator knew he had the votes and talk was unnecessary.

The new law provides that all candidates for the Chamber shall be selected by government-controlled trade unions and Fascist syndicates of business men. Out of these the Fascist Grand Council shall select one-half of the names, and these shall be submitted to the voters. Citizens must accept or reject the list as a whole. Votes for other candidates are not permitted.

If the Fascist list fails to receive a majority of total vote a second vote will be held. Opposition parties may participate in the second election, but they must vote for the chosen Fascist candidates.

LABOR FACES STRUGGLE TO AID WOMEN WORKERS

Boston, March 24.—Trade unionists are preparing their strongest opposition against a bill that would permit women mill workers to labor until 10 o'clock at night.

Textile interests have fought for this change for many years under the plea that they must meet unfair competition of southern mills. The attempt to lengthen hours is another proof of the incompetency of mill barons who have wrecked this industry. Wages have been reduced, workers are speeded up and capital that should be put in depreciation funds are distributed to stockholders.

This industry is one of the pets of high tariff advocates who plead for American living standards.

SEVEN-YEAR FIGHT LOST BY PACKERS

Washington, March 24.—The United States Supreme Court has ruled that Chicago meat packers must abide by an agreement they made with the government in 1920 to confine their activities to meat butchering and packing.

After they signed the agreement they attempted to have it dissolved. They were opposed by wholesale grocers, whose business was threatened.